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Ath street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. There does not seem to be much which Congress can do except talk and pass the appropriation bills.

If there are valuable gold mines in the vicinity of the north pole, Great Britain will probably be able to discover evidence of a disputed boundary giving her a prima facie claim.

Word comes from Washington that the silver Senators will permit the House tariff bill to be taken up and passed. If true, it indicates that the silver State Senators are coming to their senses.

The overwhelming majority against of Congress shows that the silver men are knocking their heads against a stone wall. Perhaps, however, that is as good a use as they could put them to.

Instead of imposing additional burdens on the natural gas companies, as is now proposed in the Council, that body could perform more acceptable service by devising a plan whereby consumers could be furnished the gas they pay for.

Our imports from Japan increased from \$9,910,719 in 1890 to \$21,661,779 in 1894, while our exports to that country have never been one-fourth of that value-all of which goes to disprove the ssumption that nations swap goods.

The decision of the St. Louis local committee to build a hall specially for the Republican national convention means that the next President of the United States will be named in a building never used before or after his nomination for any other purpose

If the Rocky mountain Senators wish to obtain a large access of votes in favor of free silver they can do so by securing the repeal of the law prohibiting Chinese mmigration and then give Chinamen the right of suffrage. John has been brought up on free silver.

The Republican silver Senators are having their innings now in the successful obstruction of needed legislation, but their day of political retribution will come. If they remain in the party they should be blacklisted and required to take back seats for all time to come.

London gossip says that Lord Salisbury is jealous of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's growing popularity, and that the relations between them are stiff, if not strained. The fact that the Prime Minister belongs to the blue-blood nobility while the Secretary is nothing but a successful manufacturer, does not contribute to their friendly relations.

Of course, Mr. Edison is a very interesting and remarkable man, but perhaps he talks a little too much for a scientist. His recent statement that "as a matter fact all matter is tuned to a certain vibration, and any force containing the same vibration affects all classes of matter tuned to that particular key," sounds too much like Keely's explanation of

Now that the House has declared against free coinage of silver by United States by a vote of more than two to one, European governments which have been waiting in the hope that this government would assume the the restoration of silver I'ke its coinage value will come to the conclusion that they must take a part in the work.

The fate of the Cuban insurrection will be decided within the next two months. Owing to climatic conpossible for General Weyler to carry on | cine; either as medical students or docan active campaign later than the 1st tors. In the Maxwell-Preller murder, of May, and if he does not crush the in- which occurred in St. Louis a few years surrection by that time this government | ago, where the victim's body was con and perhaps others will recognize the insurgents as belligerents.

The Indiana Republican Editorial Association will hold its annual meeting in this city Thursday and Friday, Feb. 27 and 28, at the Denison. The social feature of the meeting will be a reception and dinner at the Denison Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. There is so much which the Republican editors can do during the pending campaign which no others can that it is important there should be an early interchange of

Senator Quay's organ, the Pittsburg Dispatch, declares that the Senator's candidacy for the Republican nomination is not a bluff, and its Washington correspondent reports anxious inquiries from States represented by Speaker Reed. Senator Ailison and others. One of ex-Senator Platt's men in Washington predicts that when Governor Morton's candidacy is dropped New York's delegation will go to Senator Quay. Outside Pennsylvania the candidacy of Senator Quay is regarded as a ruse to prevent a part of the delegation going to McKinley instead of Reed.

The Chicago Record can see no reason why Governor Matthews should not call | cine," giving as a reason her belief that

portionment act. "It is clearly his duty." Governor recognizes is that of helping the enactment of an apportionment law which, by gerrymander, makes it impossible for a large majority of the voters to elect an anti-Democratic Legislature? It seems so.

THE CHIEF OF MISFITS.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton probably is right when he opposes it. If the seeds to all who might wish to have them it Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a GNE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

Would be different, but such distribution is not possible. Only a favored few can get them, and as they are likely to expect them. ploit the fact, seed distribution is not likely to help the member on election day. There is no justice in Congress hundred must purchase them or go without. If the distribution is designed to test their value, such a scattering of them would fail because few would report the results of their experiments. Such seeds might be sent to the agri- in the act of evolving and formulating at Purdue, where the trial would be con- | indeed be worth living in the end of the farmers can have for the asking.

ably right in declaring that seed distri- | ished product is turned out. It would bution is a useless expenditure of money, be a great sight to see the brain grindhe is utterly wrong in refusing to make | ing out an argument, a witticism or the distribution after Congress has prac- | pun; to see the cogs of the imagination tically ordered it by appropriating money | working in those of sentiment, feeling for such a purpose. When both houses and rhythm to produce a poem; to watch of Congress put a given sum of money the operations of memory, the play of into an appropriation bill for the pur- the affections and the mandatory exchase and distribution of seeds, the Secretary of Agriculture is in duty bound | tography can never do this. Wonderful to comply with the requirement which as the new discovery is and marvelous such an appropriation involves. The as its developments are likely to be, it right to refuse to carry out the seed prowould have to refuse to expend a sum free silver coinage in the popular branch of money appropriated for fast mails. peculiar persons who cannot adapt themthe powers are distributed. He cannot realize that Congress has the power to Agriculture, he must recognize as bind-

a secret hostility agaist Secretary Morpamphlet giving the peculiarities of the which is somewhat unsavory.

to task which are vastly more important the quarantine on Mexican cattle, to the growers, and he has so manipulated the its reports are nearly valueless and get into the hands of favored speculators before they are given to the public. He undertook, after making grave charges, to investigate the cattle purchasing ring, but he has made no report commensurate with his proclamation.

If the Congressmen who are spending their invective and ridicule upon J. Sterling Morton imagine they are removing his cuticle and applying cayenne to the irritated surface they are probably mistaken, for he is such an round misfit that he probably takes delight in reading the speeches abusing

# MEDICINE AND MURDER.

It must have occurred to many persons who have followed the developments in the sad and shocking case Pearl Bryan that both her murder the manner of it were traceable to the smattering of medical knowledge which her murderers had. Jackson had been a medical student and Walling was one at the time of the murder. Jackson's slight knowledge of the effects of certain drugs, operating on his naturally depraved nature, seems to have suggested the idea of putting his victim out of the way, and he chose for his assistant companion in vice who also knew something about medicine, and perhaps more about surgery than he. The evidence shows that the girl's head was cut off with a very sharp instrument, and in manner indicative of at least some knowledge of surgery. It is probable this part of the work was done by Walling with a surgeon's knife.

It is somewhat remarkable that several other shocking murders in recent years have been committed by persons with some special knowledge of medicealed in a trunk, the murderer was ; student of medicine. Carlyle Harris, who murdered his secretly married wife in Philadelphia some two years ago, was a medical student and expert in poisons. Dr. Meyer, who committed murders for life insurance, had been a practicing physician. Holmes, the murderer of the Pietzels, was first a druggist and afterwards took a medical course. Theodore Durrant, the supposed murderer of Blanche Lamont, in San Francisco, was a medical student, and Dr. Duestrow, recently convicted of murdering his wife and child in St. Louis, was a graduate of a medical college. These cases may have been accidental, but they suggest an inquiry whether there is anything in the study of medicine that develops the murderous instinct where it exists in a germinal form. Can it be that the study of the sources of life and the causes of death, and familiarity with human bodies after life is extinct tends to harden natures which are susceptible of hardening and to develop cruel or murderous instincts which, under other conditions, might never have been stirred into activity. A woman of this city who is the mother of three boys said a few days ago: "If I had a thousand sons I would never let one of them study medi-

the feelings. In the same conversation this independent Democratic paper says, it was stated that boarding house keep-"to call the Legislature together for ers had been known to express a preference for any other class of boarders to dency of the latter to coarseness and cruelty. The Journal does not make nor indorse these charges. It simply repeats them as indicative of a feeling that exists in some quarters. It would be grossly unjust to the medical profession which contains many noble, humane and cultured men, to make a charge or insinuation against the profession in general, but there may be a question Regarding the policy of the distribu- whether the study of medicine does no tion of seeds by members of Congress, develop in some natures vicicus thoughts and criminal tendencies which, under other conditions, might remain unde were valuable and could be distributed | veloped. That which would not hurt sound and healthy nature may have very different effect on one containing

#### BRAIN PHOTOGRAPHY.

The idea of photographing, or shadow graphing, the human brain is very in giving one man valuable seeds while a teresting, but the results are not such as some persons may imagine. As th brain is the seat of intelligence and sen sation, some may have thought that shadowgraph of the brain would disclose its mode of operation and show it cultural experiment stations like that thoughts. That would be fine. It would ducted with intelligence and the reports | nineteenth century to look at the human made in bulletins which thousands of brain as one looks at a type-setting or other machine and watch the successive But while Secretary Morton is prob- and progressive operations until a fin pressions of the will. But brain pho-

The most it can do is to show the physical features of the brain as it lies in its natural resting place-a soft grayish and whitish mass of ganglionic nerve cells and nerve fibers, by no means selves to a form of government in which | attractive in appearance and affording no visible sign of possessing any qualities that differentiate man from the enact a measure which, as Secretary of lower animals. So far as mere form and appearances go, the brain of a living person cannot differ materially from Secretary Morton has made himself that of a dead person, and anatomists very obnoxious to his party in Congress, have explored and mapped dead brains and now that there are no more post- so thoroughly that there is not much offices to be distributed to friends, Dem- left to discover concerning the formaocrats are assailing him in both Senate | tion of the living one. The picture will and House. It may be that they indulge | show the cerebrum, the cerebellum, the medulla oblongata and the various divisions and nerve centers that anatomy has long since made familiar, but it will the dead brain have not discovered. In members of that party a political diet a practical way, however, brain photography may become useful to surgeons There are many things for which the in exposing the location of tumors and Secretary of Agriculture might be called | lesions of blood vessels producing apoplexy, if near the surface of the brain. than seed distribution. He has prac- If such injuries were near the center tically destroyed the system of inspect- the confusion of lights and shadows ing meats for exportation; he has lifted from intervening arteries would interfere and probably make it impossible to turbance of the brain structure would or any foreign substance would be possible without probing. In this way the discovery may have practical value.

> Purdue University has accomplished many things in which its officers and instructors may take a just pride. It is now generally known that the university has a full sized locomotive, mounted in such a way that it may be run under its own steam under conditions similar to those of the road. In connection with this locomotive the fact has been de veloped that, under certain conditions of speed, the counter balance operates to actually lift the driving wheels clear of the rail for a portion of each revolution. The condition under which this state of affairs can exist is accurately defined and the forces in action thoroughly discussed. The railroads of the country have shown great interest in all this work, and are anxious to have the matter investigated more extensive-The culmination of this interest is to be seen in a bill introduced by Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, directing the ap propriation of \$25,000 to Purdue University for the purpose of determining the quality and effect of the hammerblow occasioned by the centrifugal lift and tangential throw of the counterbalancing and reciprocating parts of locomotives." It is to be noted in this connection that Purdue University is the only place in the world where apparatus s available for such a study. It is understood that the action of Senator Quay is the result of unsolicited interest in the work which Purdue is doing. The record is one of which Indiana people

may well be proud. Representative Tracewell, of this State, has presented a very important bill in the House, the object of which is to confer power upon the federal government to punish the leaders of mobs who take the lives or destroy the property of foreigners residing in this country. In all such cases the United States is under obligation to indemnify those who suffer loss, or the relatives of those who are killed or murdered by such mobs. As the law now stands the United States cannot proceed against such offenders, but must trust to the State to bring them to punishment. The State does not do this, chiefly because prosecuting officers are unwilling to incur the ill will of the mobs which kill foreigners or destroy their property. Mr. Tracewell's bill is designed to authorize the federal government, in cases where the United States of America.-Hartford Courant States is responsible for the damage, to punish the perpetrators of such offenses. It also provides that civil actions may be brought against persons who are guilty of such offenses to recover money which the United States may be required to pay as indemnities to foreigners who have been victims, or their heirs. Those who are jealous of interference with the police powers of States may object to such a law on general principles, but where the federal government is liable and the State fails to insure security to life and property the general government should have the power to punish

made at different places on the anni-

York Sun concludes that they do not compare very favorably with Mr. Lin-Lincoln never spoke in the language

known as "hifalutin," never got off garish or turgid sentences, never indulged in any oratorical pomposity. His utterances were natural and unaffected; his language was diect; his words were plain; he was wholly from cant; he never expressed ought that was not true to his mind; was not given to exaggeration; he always imagination in order; he was of sound judgment. |Lincoln was a speaker who spoke always in honesty, wisdom and freedom. He spoke from his heart, and in words that were homely, chaste and apt.

This implies that most of the anniversary speeches were not of the style indicated. There may be some truth in the criticism, but the standard of comparison is a severe one, as few men ever spoke or wrote the English language as correctly as Lincoln did. Besides, some allowance must be made for the difficulty of making a good anniversary speech and saying something new on subject that has been presented so often. After all, there were some fine speeches among those delivered on last Lincoln day. By the way, it is a little strange that the editor of the Sun, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Lincoln and knew him intimately, should not have been invited to deliver an address somewhere on that day. Another vear he should be.

At the last meeting of the Loyal Legion a resolution was adopted requesting the Indiana delegation in Congress to vote for the bill before it appropriating \$50, 000 to purchase land at Vicksburg and \$25,000 to adapt it to the purposes of a national park. Now that parks have been established on two of the most memorable battlefields in which other armies fought, namely, at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, it would be an act of injustice to the armies which fought about Vicksburg to refuse to appropriate a much smaller amount for a park commemorating one of the great campaigns of the late war. Almost as important as Gettysburg was the capture of Vicksburg and the surrender of the 40,000 Confederate soldiers which the armies shut up in it. The establishing of a park at Vicksburg is particularly important to Indiana, since this State must have had more than thirty regiments and other organizations in Grant's army which captured that stronghold. All the negotiations for the land have been made by a committee of an organization representing both the Union and the Confederate armies, so that the appropriation of the \$75,000 cannot be considered an entering wedge to force future appropriations of larger amounts.

Even if Spain should succeed in suppressing the Cuban insurgents, its condition would be that of a bankrupt government with limited resources. Cuba. which has given so much to support the Spanish government, is so impoverished by the present strife that it can yield little or no revenue to the Spanish treasnot reveal anything that dissections of ury. No conservative bankers will take Spain's bonds. The failure to borrow money has caused the Spanish government to order an issue of \$24,000,000 of paper money by the Spanish bank of Cuba, which is, in fact, a forced loan. The president of the Cuban junta is quoted as saying that the Cubans are willing to purchase the sovereignty of their island from Spain for \$100,000,000. In such an event they would ask the United States to guarantee the bonds and place its officials in the custom houses to administer the national finances until the loan is paid.

Dr. Hurty's position relative to the water supply of Indianapolis is undoubt edly correct. In the country or in a new town water obtained from wells is unobjectionable, but in a large city or one that has been inhabited many years such a water supply is very dangerous. This city already has a high death rate from typhoid fever, and the rate will increase unless measures are taken to prevent it. One of the most obvious and imperative of these is to do away with wells and obtain a pure water supply. Other sanitary measures advocated by Dr. Hurty should command attention, but this is the most important.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Unspeakable Kruger. Poor Chollie wears a puzzled frown, His alleged mind is near a wreck; To think that England was thrown down By a man with whiskers on his neck!

A Good Reason. Mike the Manager-I see de bloke you done last night had a gold watch you didn't git.

How dat happen?

Bill the Butcher-I couldn't take the time. Marital Monotony. "Sh'd think this town would be full of orces," said the visitor from the Wabash. "What on earth kin a married couple find to talk about when they ain't no coal fires

to argue over in the mornin'?" Her Horrible Slang.

She held a daisy in her hand And plucked its petals one by one; As fair a picture was she then As e'er was shone on by the sun. The rude young man who, unawares, Approached her, nearly had a fit, To hear her roseleaf lips enun-

Clate: "He loves me-loves me nit!" FREE SILVER'S DEATH BLOW.

Unlike the Senate, which demanded unlimited silver dollars, the House substituted sense.-Philadelphia Times (Dem.) By rejecting the free silver bill, the House vindicated its right to the title of the pop-

plar branch.-Philadelphia North American The vote in the popular branch of Congress by which the cause of debased money was defeated by a majority of 125, inasmuch as that body has been more recently elected by the people, casts some Roentgenlike rays on the otherwise opaque ballot boxes to be used in next November's elec-

tions.-New York Herald (Ind.) The House of Representatives did mighty good day's work for the business credit Friday. That vote means that free coinage is a waning delusion, an averted peril. The best money in the world is good enough-but none too good-for the United

There is, however, some satisfaction in jority against it is over two-thirds. If the elections for Congressmen in 1894 have resulted in such an expression, what may be expected in 1896, now that the people of the United States are beginning to get their eyes open?-Philadelphia Record (Dem.) The overwhelming Republican majority in mirrors that of the various constituencies

dows the certainty of Republican

craze in this republic .- New York Advertiser The conversion of the House within three or four years from practically a free silver proposition seems to betoken the early dis-

triumph next November, and, better than

all, the absolute extinction of the silver

ondition of business and industry as it de velops under the attempts of the country through currency contraction to get solidly upon the gold basis.—Springfield Republican

Of course, Crisp's barbaric free silver yawp will be hailed by the Democracy as some more of the so-called sound money doctrine that this great party is to give to waiting country. The sound money doctrine as evidenced by the administration is a sort of blessed-are-the-borrowers idea, while the Congressional Democracy is hopelessly for free silver in spite of the con-verts.-Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

## THE DON'T-WANT-TO-FIGHTS.

Perhaps all of Maher's sand is in his eye .-Coledo Blade. It looks now as if they only wanted a kinetoscope fight .- New York Evening Sun.

that dust for the Texan and Mexican authorities .- New York Press. Small eyes are commonly supposed to in dicate cunning. But what about a big pugilist with a little dust in his eyes?-Buffalo

Dan Stuart should have saved some

Was it because Maher's eyes were full of dust or that he has just had them opened that the fight was postponed?-Philadelphia North American.

So Maher has got alkali blindness. Well one would have thought the logical affliction would have been paralysis of the law.-Philadelphia Press.

Why did not Maher and Fitzsimmons arrange to "pull off" their fight in Havana? No doubt General Weyler would welcome them, and afford them every facility. He and they appear to be "three of a kind." He is doing his fighting, as they are, principally with his mouth.-Boston Advertiser. To the company of "sports" now worry ing the lives of the constituted authorities of Texas and Mexico the Herald's advice is disband and let the beam in Brother Maher's eye be eradicated by some other doctor than Prof. Fitzsimmons. Or better still, perhaps, let all pugilists go to Texas and get "knocked out" by the dust raised by their own wind.—New York Herald.

#### ROENTGEN'S DISCOVERY.

Photographing the brain ought not to b difficult in the case of light-headed people -Philadelphia Record. A photograph of Governor Altgeld's brain would show a piece of mechanism more remarkable than a Swiss watch.-Philadel

ohia North American. What a blessing it is that the Roentgen method of discovering bones was invented before the opening of the shad season of 1896!-New York Recorder. As the groundhog has vindicated him

these X rays might be used to throw a little light on the real weather talent of the goose bone.-Philadelphia Times. The only thing that ought to worry the silverites in Congress in regard to the new skiography is this: The rays will pierce Blockheads are in dire peril .- Phila-

If the Roentgen discovery is worked out to its logical conclusion it would seem likely to increase unduly the amount of unhappiness, which is large enough as it is. There is such a thing as knowing too much about people.-New York Press.

The rapidity with which applications the United States are characteristic results of American enterprise. They are only the beginning, no doubt, of the valuable uses to which the newly-found natural force will be put. We are only beginning to know this gay old world of ours. Our children are going to have a good deal of fun with the things of which their fathers were ignorant.-Chicago Evening Journal.

## NANSEN AND THE NORTH POLE.

Nansen will have to bring that pole back with him if he wants to convince us .- Philadelphia North American.

It makes one's spine creep to think of the stories that Dr. Nansen's mariners will tell to the marines.-Chicago News. If the north pole has really been found, won't be long before a British flag wil nailed to it.-Philadelphia Record. Better keep an eye on the north pole nov that Nansen has found it, or some electric combine will be hanging a light on it.-Phil-

Nansen can't bring the pole home. He's hemmed in by ice. It's nonsense to ask why he don't use the axis of the earth to cut it.—Philadelphia Times.

Perhaps the good old phrase "important, if true," was never used more appropriately than it can be now with reference to the report that the north pole has been discovered.-Boston Advertiser.

A Scot once said that if ever the north pole was discovered, one of his countrymen would be found sitting upon it taking shuff It is to be hoped that Nansen is in a pos! tion to refute or confirm this tradition -New York Evening Sun.

If Nansen has reached the pole, and lives to return, we can wait until he arrives to extend our congratulations. If he has failed, he only stands where our men have stood before him, and the less said the bet-ter.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The polar will-o'-the-wisp has lured men on to their destruction, for nature has guarded her arctic secrets so well that nearly all who have attempted to wrest them from her have paid the penalty with their lives. There is little hope that Dr. Nansen will meet with better luck than those who before him have trodden the loy paths. -Washington Times.

Alas, the time is coming when the Nansens and the Stanleys will weep because there are no more worlds to conquer and when the intrepid race of pioneers and explorers will perish from the earth. Will life worth living in a world with respect to which too great familiarity has bred contempt?-Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

# MAGAZINE NOTES.

The numerous people who fancy they have a legal title to unclaimed estates will in an article in the Atlantic Monthly. Some confessions of swindlers as to the amounts of money they have received from American dupes while acting as their "agents" in such matters should attract especial at-

The Book Buyer gives the place of honor this week to E. L. Godkin, of the New York Evening Post, presenting his portrait and a biographical sketch. The writer of the letter, in estimating Mr. Godkin's qualities, speaks admiringly of his sense of humor As a humorist he may be classed among those who require a pen dipped in vinegar and a sharp knife as working tools. The Tribune Almanac contains a compilation of political facts and figures which renders it invaluable to every man who wishes information on such subjects. The accuracy of its records is so well established as to have made it an accepted authority in this line. It offers a variety of other information, but gives special attention to the political field. Price, 25 cents. New York Tribune Association, publishers.

McClure's Magazine has done a public service by gathering up and reproducing the portraits of Lincoln which were scattered about the country. Several of those have never been copied before, and show the man as he was in his younger days, before the weight of responsibility had begun to plow the deep furrows in his face there. One portrait in particular, which epresents him at about the age of thirtysix or thirty-eight, reveals a comparatively cheerful, unlined face, and causes specu lation as to what development a life of continued peace might have brought his character. The entire collection of these pictures forms an interesting study.

Frederick A. Bird, treating, in Lippincott's Magazine, of common faults of style indulged in by modern writers, criticises the tendency to use italics. A safe rule in such cases, he says, is "to think twice before underlining; and then, if you are wise, you won't do it. Far better too little emphasis than too much. Leave something to the reader: take it for granted that he has been at least to primary school, and is several removes from idlocy." Mr. Bird might have added that a typesetting machine which cannot make italicised lines is an excellent institution, and supplements the work of the editor who may have neglected to elin contributions. Those who handle much man script will testify to the correctne servations concerning the use of the dash. "The dash," he says, "likewise may be abused, with results of weariness and disgust. It is a good creature, capable of inicating nice shades of relationship between the Legislature together to pass an ap- | the study tended to harden and brutalize | versary of Lincoln's birthday, the New | That will largely depend, however, on the about promiscuously. But no rules could

e laid down that would avail to teach its oper use to the people who employ it in lace of the period, the comma, or at random anywhere and anyhow, to express, like the whistler in a famous line, their want of

A writer in the Chicago magazine, Music. criticises severely, but justly, the poor nunciation of American singers. He says: Truly, we Americans seem the hindmost of all the nations in this regard, worse even than the English in our respect for our language. If a German sings to Germans he must speak clearly, or woe betide him. The French are even supersensitive with regard to the pronunciation of their tongue. Even a England they surpass us. One of the things an English audience demands is to inderstand the words of its beloved ballada song of five or six verses repeated to the same music must depend for its power on the words, and the ballad singer tells the story so that in a great hall every word will be clear. It is the ballad training that makes the diction of English oratorio singers such a delight. Why, then, in our country alone," he asks, "is the language of the people slighted? If the singer of every other nationality is held to a strict accountacans permit their singers to shirk or torture our language at will?"

#### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Langtry has made a success as a eciter in London. She prefers her new line of work to the annoyances and worry of a

The frock coat is unquestinonably an English invention, and its first recorded appearance is in 1540, in the reign of Henry VIII. It is described as "a coat of velvet, somewhat shaped like a frock, embroidered all over with flatted gold of damasks." Young Alfonso of Spain has just put on his first regular military uniform with much oride. Being nearly ten years old, the uvenile monarch held a grand reception on

his name day, and was allowed to appear in the costume of a pupil of the infantry training school. He looked a soldierly little ellow, though still somewhat fragile Millionaire Crocker maintains a fence twenty-five feet high on one side place on Nob Hill, San Francisco, fencing off all the view from a lot owned by the estate of an undertaker named Yung. Yung, who lived there at the time, didn't want to sell his lot, but after the fence was put up had to remove his house. The fence cost

In Lady Charlotte Bury's diary of George IV's time, which has just been republished with additions in London, there is a painful glimpse of the king as a bridegroom. It is related that Queen Caroline said to Lady Charlotte: "Judge what it was to have a drunken husband on one's wedding day, and one who passed the greater part of his bridal | would be returned sooner than to-day or where I left him.

The Hull house settlement of Chicago is about to establish a circulating picture galery. The scheme is very simple; the lictures are framed and are to be circulated just as are bocks from a library. Any one picture may be retained for two weeks, with the privilege of renewal. It is said that the pictures most in demand in the Hull house collection are the Paradise of Fra Angelico, the Sistine Madonna and other works of a devotional character.

It is rumored that a chair of Dutch language and literature will be founded at Columbia College. The only foreign country in which the study of Dutch has ever been seriously prosecuted is Japan, which, however, in the last half of this century, has seen the wisdom of substituting English. The young Japanese, who formerly were sent to Holland to be educated, now go to this county, England, Germany, and, to a less degree, France.

When "She Stoops to Conquer" was in rehearsal, a little more than a hundred years ago, Goldsmith, who had a rich brogue, took great pains to impress on the actors how he wished to have each part performed. On the opening night he was amazed to find Charles Marlow presented as an Irishman. The actor (Gardener) when remonstrated with sought to justify himself by asserting that he spoke his lines as nearly as he could according to the author's instructions, only he did not give them quite so strong a "It is again announced," says the Congre-

gationalist, "that the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson has become a Baptist, having been at Croydon, England, by Dr. James Spurgeon, brother of the famous late of the London Tabernacle Though the son, the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, succeeded him, he had a formidable rival in Dr. Pierson. The only obstacle in the way of Dr. Pierson getting the pla that he was not a Baptist. Now that that bstacle is removed the waters of the Lonon Tabernacle seem to be stirring with premonitions of a storm."

A needle loved a ball of yarn, And nearly had a fit Because it didn't care a darn, And only answered "Nit." -Philadelphia Record.

What are my books? My frineds, my loves. My church, my tavern and my wealth: My garden; yea, my flowers, my bees, my My only doctors-and my only health.

-Richard Le Gallienne. He's but a yellow dog. And yet he saved me quite A hundred dollars' loss The other night For while I lay in sleep A rufflan quite rough Into my house did creep To steal my stuff; And he, this yellow dog, Whilst I lay there in bed Got up and barked and barked

Just like a thoroughbred. And so I say to you Who want to buy that pup, To get him you will have To put a hundred up.

> rother a Dazar The Real Patriot.

Detroit Tribune

Some witty writer has produced a joke bearing upon current affairs, in which it is graphically set forth that the real patriot n the government loan matter is the poor fellow who for thirty years to come will be paying the interest. The self-confessed patriots who have sprung to the rescue with their millions to buy the Nation's bonds are for the most part selling the securities at a handsome profit. Mr. Puitzer, for instance, who has done more talking about patriotism than anybody ise, got his bonds for 114, when they were etching 116 and upwards in the open market. But there is neither profit nor glory in sight for the humble taxpayer, who is sensibly going about his claiming no especial credit, although all the credit due to anybody is due to him. After all, our government is worth all it

#### Seems Irritated. Kansas City Journal.

The Indianapolis Journal regrets that lincoln was not born in Indiana. It was unfortunate, of course, but it can't helped. If he had been born in Indiana he might have arisen to eminence. Still, Lincoin, with remarkable self-possession, manto bury his regrets on this score so successfully that many people never suspected them.

"I know nothing about it," said Mr. Cam-

One Supporter.

Washington Special.

ron, "except what I see in the newspapers, I will say, however, that I would be very glad indeed to see Mr. Quay President of the United States, and am ready to do what I can to elect him.' Quay's Surprise for Him.

Washington Post. Brother Wanamaker will doubtless be

very much surprised when he picks up ferusalem newspaper and ascertains that Pennsylvania has a full-fledged presidential candidate.

Small Matter.

Kansas City Journal. A mistake in printing the new bonds will

rost the government \$40,000. But what is \$40,000 to an administration that is borrowng by the hundred million? Summing Up Reports. Detroit Tribune.

It appears upon reliable information that

thirty-two out of the sixteen Louislana del-

Man for the Place. Kansas City Journal. We insist that editor Singerly, of Phila-elphia, by reason of his increment to over-

Still, It May Be There. Philadelphia North American. At all events, no one has yet accused T. C. P'art of having a boom concealed about his

whelming defeat, is the logical Democratic

INTERESTING READING ABOUT THE APPORTIONMENT TANGLE.

Five of Marion County's Members Sign the Petition for a Special Session, and Others May Do So.

SENATOR SHIVELY'S VIEWS

DISCUSSION BY PROMINENT REPUB-LICANS AND NEWSPAPERS

Opinions of Col. R. W. Thompson, Hon, J. H. Claypool, John T. Campbell and Enoch G. Hogate.

Representatives Vonnegut, Boardman, Leedy and McGregor and Senator Wishard, all of this county, have signed the Republican State committee's petition to Gov. Matthews asking that he call a special session of the Legislature. Speaker Adams said yesterday afternoon that he would do as the majority of the members from this county decided to do. Committeeman Fesler said last night that Mr. Adams would sign the petition this morning. Mr. Van Arsdel has asked for a little more time for consideration of the matter.

Very few of the local politicians were at the Denison yesterday to discuss the question of the apportionment. Those who were there had received no information from other parts of the State in regard to the action of the members of the General Assembly. It was expected that the mail of vesterday would contain some reports from committeemen to the State chairman, but as Mr. Gowdy and Mr. Mansfield were both out of the city, it is not known what reports may be here awaiting them. It was not expected that any of the pecitions to-morrow, but it was thought that progress would be reported, so the chairman would be enabled to give some idea of

what the result would be There is little indication from outside oints as to the action of individual mempers of the Legislature. There have been some reports that the members would sign the petition, while from other localities the ng seems to be against it. Senator Baker, of Grant county, said Saturday that he would sign it as soon as presented Other individual expression tends to the nference that a majority will probably sign, although it may not be a majority of the entire Legislature.

Attitude of Senator Shively.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Feb. 16 .- State Senator Charles E. Shively, of this city, will probably not sign the agreement that has been drawn up by the Republican State central committee requesting the Governor to cail a special session and pledging that the Reoublicans in the Legislature will pass nothing but a fair apportionment law. Mr. Shively is very much in favor of testing the apportionment laws, but he objects to the method the committee has chosen. He would prefer to have brought suit first test the laws, and, if they were unconstitutional, the responsibility of callng a special session would lie wholly with in Republicans urging the Governor into loing his duty, as the Constitution provides what he shall do, and if he does not see fit to do it the responsibility lies with him Neither does he think it lies in the province of the Governor to expect from the Legislature any pledge of what it shall or snall not do, as it is a co-ordinate part of the government and not beholden to the Gov-

ernor in any way. Col. Thompson Favors the '85 Law.

Terre Haute Express. The Express has obtained from Colonel Thompson the following expression of his views on the proposition to attack the 1885

apportionment act: "The Republican party should do everything fairly and honorably in its power to nduce the Governor to convene the Legislature in extra session so that it may enact a new apportionment law conforming with the principles announced by the Supreme Court. If he persists in his refusal to do so lity for the cons whatever they may be, will rest upon him and his advisers. In that event our next election should be held under the apportionment act of 1885 for two reasons, either of which is controlling. First, if this act were attacked by suit there is no assurance, and can be none, that the Supreme Court will decide it in time to provide for the next fall elections; and, second, we should be without any law whatever regulating the apporti ment, if the decision should be that this law is also unconstitutional. The condition of affairs would then border very closely upon anarchy, and the manner of relie would be almost entirely in the hands of the Governor. Such a condition of things would be deplorable in the extreme, and those who

contribute to bring it about assume a fear-

ful responsibility.

"The apportionment act of 1885 was not uttacked in the case decided by the Supreme Court, but the decision, with great propriety, refers to it, for it is not possible that the Supreme Court did not foresee the nat would result from Manifestly anticipating these the court says: 'Consequently, that act (of 1885) is the last, and perhaps the only, expression of the legisla left upon the subject of apportionn under which Senators and Representatives be chosen at the general call a special session of the Legislature to pass a new enportionment law.' The Govefused to do this. I ernor having the spirit, h .ot in the words, of this deto me a suggestion that be conducted under the court would not have said cure 'may be chosen at the general elec. on in 1896' under this law for before it-than to suggest the best method State would be otherwise thrown. At all events, this view of the matter is satisfacory to my own mind, and therefore I do not hesitate to express myself in favor o conducting the next election under the law of 1885, in preference to requiring the State inevitably result from setting aside that law, even if it were assured that this would

Errors in the Committee's Reasoning.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: If there were any possible show of securing the enactment of a new apportionment law before the November election, the course mapped out by the Republican State committee in that connection would find sufficient justification in the end sought to be attained. Looking at the matter, however, from a purely practical point of view, the reasoning of the committee does not appear to be sound. If the ultimate fallure of the plan involved no further consequence than a loss of labor spent in a righteous cause, there could be no valid objection urged against it; but, as has been frequently pointed out in the columns of the Journal, there is too great danger of causing complications much worse than those that aiready confront us by attempting to overthrow the act of 1885 in the courts. Presenting to the Governor a petition by the legislative branch of the State government, asking to have itself convened in extra session is, to say the least, in exceeding bad taste. The Constitution of the State makes the Governor the sole judge of the propriety and necessity of calling an extra session of the Legislature for any purpose whatever. It is within the province of the Governor to advise the Legislature as to its duties, but it was never contemplated by the organic law of the State that the Legislature advise the executive. While there can be no doubt in the minds of fair men of the exister conditions which require the calling of a special session of the Legislature, yet the bility for the failure to act in the matter rests wholly with the Governor. It is he alone that must answer to the p or the narrow-minded and partisan e has adopted. It will ber nor his party in the end. It is certal roneous to say that in case suit is brou to oevrthrow the act of 1885, and the preme Court fails to hand down an opin the cause before the time for the section arrives, that members of the L